

## WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, June 07, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L2 and (hemiacetal or acetal)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and acetal	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and glyoxylic	13
		<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(560/129,179,188,231,234,238 ) [CCLS]	1873

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:12:56 ON 07 JUN 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 19:14:08 ON 07 JUN 2005

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:14:17 ON 07 JUN 2005  
E GLYOXYLIC ACID/CN

L1                1 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 19:14:44 ON 07 JUN 2005

L2                6376 S L1

L3                12 S L1 AND TRANSESTER?

L4                593 S L1 AND ESTER

L5                50 S L4 AND CATALYST

L6                13 S L5 AND (ACETAL OR HEMIACETAL)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
RN 443920-13-6 REGISTRY  
CN Acetic acid, hydroxy(1-methylethoxy)-, 1-methylethyl ester (9CI) (CA  
INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Glyoxylic acid isopropyl ester isopropyl hemiacetal

FS 3D CONCORD

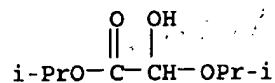
MF C8 H16 O4

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

DT.CA Caplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

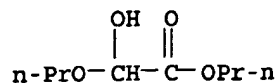


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

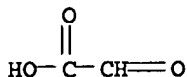
L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
RN 90883-51-5 REGISTRY  
CN Acetic acid, hydroxypropoxy-, propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN Glyoxylic acid propyl ester propyl hemiacetal  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C8 H16 O4  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL  
DT.CA Caplus document type: Patent  
RL.P Roles from patents: RACT (Reactant or reagent)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

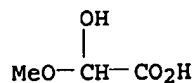
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 RN 298-12-4 REGISTRY  
 CN Acetic acid, oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN Glyoxylic acid (8CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN  $\alpha$ -Ketoacetic acid  
 CN Formylformic acid  
 CN Glyoxalic acid  
 CN NSC 27785  
 CN Oxalaldehydic acid  
 CN Oxoacetic acid  
 CN Oxoethanoic acid  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C2 H2 O3  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,  
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,  
 CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*,  
 DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE,  
 MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS\*, SPECINFO,  
 SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)  
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent;  
 Report  
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);  
 FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU  
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)  
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological  
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU  
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)  
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical  
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU  
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

4669 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 160 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 4671 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)  
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
RN 39140-61-9 REGISTRY  
CN Acetic acid, hydroxymethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN Glyoxylic acid methyl hemiacetal  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C3 H6 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,  
USPATFULL  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
DT.CA CAPLUS document type: Journal; Patent  
RL.P Roles from patents: PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

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## Web

### Definitions of **Acetal** on the Web:

- An engineering thermoplastic introduced to industry in 1956 as a potential replacement for die-cast metals. Acetal resins are produced by the polymerization of purified formaldehyde [CH<sub>2</sub>O] into both homopolymer and copolymer types. Industrial end-users are very familiar with the acetals in the form of gears, bearings, bushings, cams, housings, conveyors and any number of moving parts in appliances, business machines, etc., Consumers may be more familiar with applications such as automotive door handles, seat belt components, plumbing fixtures, shaver cartridges, zippers and gas tank caps. Acetals are extremely rigid without being brittle. They have a high  
[www.plasticsindustry.org/industry/defs.htm](http://www.plasticsindustry.org/industry/defs.htm)
- A type of plastic used in the manufacture of fittings for PB plumbing systems.  
[www.pbpipe.com/terms.htm](http://www.pbpipe.com/terms.htm)
- (POM) a highly crystalline thermoplastic resin polymerized from formaldehyde that is formed from combining aldehydes and alcohol; generic name of polyoxymethylene.  
[www.sgia.org/glossary/Aa.cfm](http://www.sgia.org/glossary/Aa.cfm)
- The product of the reaction of an aldehyde with excess alcohol  
[www.chem.ucalgary.ca/courses/351/Carey5th/Ch25/ch25-1-2.html](http://www.chem.ucalgary.ca/courses/351/Carey5th/Ch25/ch25-1-2.html)
- A plastic tough, stable engineering thermoplastic with a high modulus of elasticity, high strength, good rigidity, dimensional stability, resistance to moisture, solvents, and other chemicals.  
[www.polyconn.com/searchglossary.cfm](http://www.polyconn.com/searchglossary.cfm)
- any organic compound formed by adding alcohol molecules to aldehyde molecules  
[www.cogsci.princeton.edu/cgi-bin/webwn2.1](http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/cgi-bin/webwn2.1)
- An acetal is a functional group or molecule containing the functional group of a carbon bonded to two -OR groups.  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acetal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acetal)

Display definitions found in **English** [German](#) [all languages](#)

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